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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

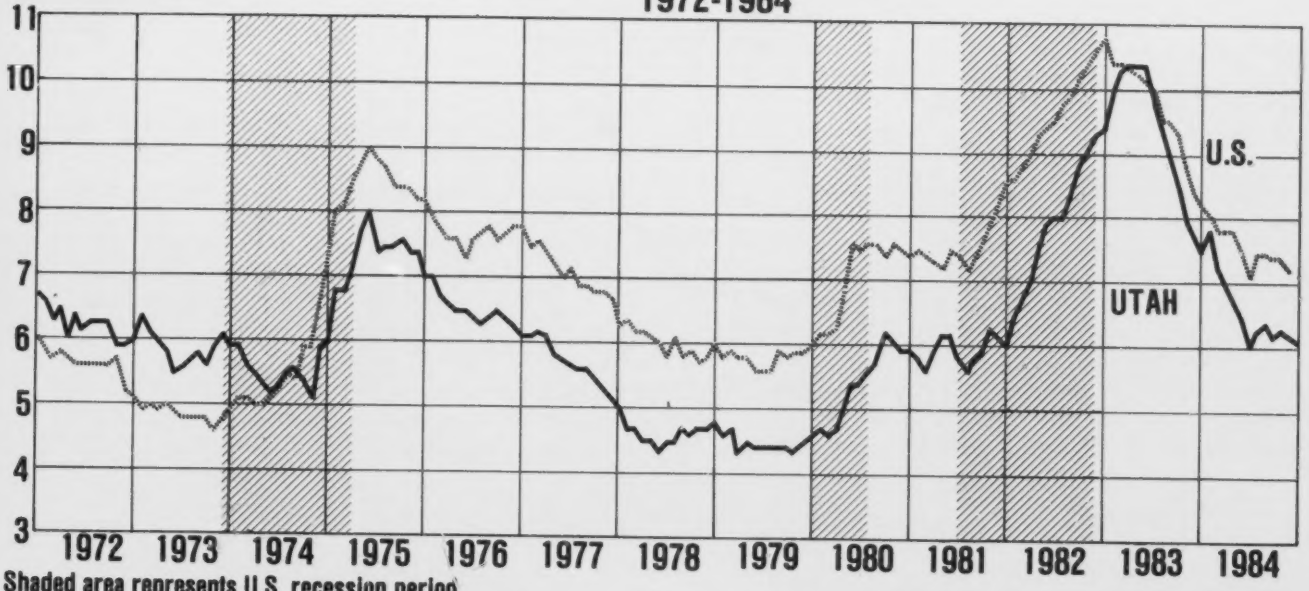
DECEMBER 1984 published January 1985

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN 1984

Overall, 1984 was a lucrative year for Utah's labor market. The state's nonfarm industries generated 27,000 new jobs during the year. Building activity in both residential and nonresidential construction picked up markedly. Most manufacturing sectors showed strong growth, especially those closely connected to defense, construction, and electronics. Services and retail trade industries were other big job producers in Utah's business environment.

There were exceptions to the good economic news, however, in 1984. Mining suffered another series of setbacks; i.e., the massive layoff in the copper industry in July, and most recently the tragic Wilberg coal mine fire in December. The steel industry has also remained at lower employment levels throughout the year. Both state and national economies slid into an economic lull during the second half of 1984, with sharp reductions in employment and unemployment improvements. But for the most part, economic performance in 1984 was very respectable. This respectability should continue well into 1985, as more good economic signals than bad have surfaced in recent months.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1972-1984



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

LEADING INDICATORS UP SHARPLY

One of the more promising indications of renewed economic vigor was a sharp rise in the Commerce Department's index of leading indicators. The index jumped 1.3 percent during November, with nine of the eleven indicators improving. This broad-based improvement is good news indeed for a sluggish economy, portending stronger economic performance in coming months.

Expanding building permit counts provided much of the impetus for the increasing index. Utah building permits also showed a sharp rise in November, with nearly 400 more (seasonally adjusted increase) than in October. Additionally, average weekly hours in manufacturing in the U.S. and Utah both rose in November.

Another favorable national economic sign was factory orders, leaping 4.3 percent in November. A doubling in defense orders (an important Utah industry) caused much of its increase, but significant gains were also registered in many non-defense sectors. Certainly, not all of the recent national economic indicators were positive. Gigantic trade and U.S. budget deficits remain economic handicaps. Christmas retail sales for many business establishments did not meet expectations. Overall, though, most national economic indicators point to more business growth in 1985. Utah should share in this growth.

NOT MUCH CHANGE

Utah's unemployment situation changed very little in December. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate did drop to 6.1 percent from November's revised rate of 6.2 percent. Seasonally adjusted unemployed, however, only declined by 100. Recent layoffs of 350 in coal mining and 100 in copper mining may exert some upward pressures on the rate in January.

Despite the flattening of the trend in the state's jobless rate in recent months, unemployment remains much lower than a year ago. December 1984's rate of 6.1 percent was considerably lower than December 1983's 7.5 percent. Most of Utah's counties also experienced the same situation. Only six counties (Box Elder, Morgan, Juab, Millard, Piute, and Grand) displayed higher jobless rates in December 1984 compared to December 1983. Some very high unemployment levels, though, still exist in the state. Juab (21.9 percent), Garfield (17.7 percent), Grand (17.5 percent), Piute (15.4 percent), and Wasatch (15.4 percent) top this list.

27,000 IN 1984

The 27,400 new jobs created by the state's nonfarm employers during 1984, were highlighted by impressive employment gains in trade (8,200), services (6,700), manufacturing (6,300), and construction (4,300). Job growth in 1984 could have surpassed 30,000, but for the loss of 2,100 in mining and 800 in transportation, communication, and public utilities, which pulled down the overall increase.

Most local areas in the state showed improvement in employment. The biggest percentage job increase in 1984 occurred in Millard County, resulting from increasing activity at the Intermountain Power Project. Other county job increases were not as large, but still very good. Only four counties saw jobs leave their areas. Grand County in December 1984 had 380 less than in December 1983, Emery — 210 less, San Juan — 120 less, and Juab — 100 fewer jobs this year. These decreases are quite significant considering the size of their respective labor forces.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Dec. 1984(f)	Dec. 1983	% Change	Nov. 1984(p)	Nov. 1983	% Change	Oct. 1984(r)	Oct. 1983	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	741,000	692,500	7.0	738,300	694,200	6.4	734,100	697,000	5.3
Employed	694,600	639,700	8.6	695,100	643,000	8.1	691,900	645,800	7.1
Unemployed	46,300	52,800	−12.3	43,200	51,200	−15.6	42,300	51,300	−17.5
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	7.6	—	5.9	7.4	—	5.8	7.4	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.1	7.5	—	6.2	7.7	—	6.3	7.9	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Dec. 1984(f)	Dec. 1983	% Change	Nov. 1984(p)	Nov. 1983	% Change	Oct. 1984(r)	Oct. 1983	% Change
Total	615,700	588,300	4.7	614,700	587,600	4.6	611,200	583,300	4.8
Mining	12,500	14,600	−14.4	12,500	14,600	−14.4	11,900	14,500	−17.9
Metal Mining	3,400	5,600	−39.3	3,400	5,600	−39.3	3,400	5,600	−39.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,900	3,000	−3.3	2,900	3,000	−3.3	2,200	2,900	−24.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	6,200	6,100	1.6	6,200	6,000	3.3	6,300	5,900	6.8
Contract Construction	34,500	30,200	14.2	36,300	32,700	11.0	37,200	33,400	11.4
Manufacturing	96,700	90,400	7.0	96,500	90,100	7.1	96,200	89,700	7.2
Durable Goods	69,000	62,900	9.7	68,700	62,400	10.1	68,600	62,400	9.9
Primary Metals	5,200	5,800	−10.3	5,200	5,700	−8.7	5,300	5,700	−7.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	21,400	19,700	8.6	21,300	19,500	9.2	21,200	19,500	8.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	10,300	8,800	17.0	10,200	8,700	17.2	10,100	8,600	17.4
Transportation Equipment	14,600	11,900	22.7	14,400	11,600	24.1	14,300	11,500	24.3
Other Durable Goods	17,500	16,600	5.4	17,600	17,000	3.5	17,700	17,000	4.1
Non-Durable Goods	27,700	27,500	0.7	27,800	27,700	0.4	27,600	27,400	0.7
Food & Kindred Products	8,900	8,900	—	9,000	9,000	—	9,000	9,000	—
Textile & Apparel Products	6,300	6,600	−4.5	6,300	6,600	−4.5	6,400	6,400	—
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3,700	3,500	5.7	3,700	3,600	2.8	3,600	3,600	—
Other Non-Durable Goods	8,800	8,500	3.5	8,800	8,400	4.8	8,600	8,300	3.6
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	36,300	37,100	−2.2	36,300	37,000	−1.9	36,400	36,900	−1.4
Railroad Transportation	4,000	4,000	—	4,000	4,000	—	3,900	4,000	−2.5
Other Transportation	16,200	16,200	—	16,300	16,100	1.2	16,500	16,100	2.5
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16,100	16,800	−4.2	16,000	16,800	−4.8	16,000	16,700	−4.2
Trade	149,800	141,600	5.8	147,600	138,800	6.4	144,900	135,100	7.3
Wholesale Trade	37,200	34,900	6.6	37,000	34,600	6.9	37,000	34,500	7.2
Retail Trade	112,600	106,700	5.5	110,600	104,200	6.2	107,900	100,600	7.3
Building Materials	5,800	5,100	13.7	5,800	5,100	13.7	5,700	5,100	11.8
Food Stores	18,800	17,400	8.0	18,500	17,100	8.2	18,200	16,600	9.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	12,800	11,600	10.3	12,800	11,800	8.5	12,800	11,900	7.6
Eating & Drinking Places	33,200	31,100	6.8	32,900	31,100	5.8	33,000	31,100	6.1
Other Retail	41,700	41,600	0.2	40,700	39,000	4.4	38,100	35,900	6.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30,600	28,700	6.6	30,500	28,600	6.6	30,300	28,400	6.7
Services	122,500	115,800	5.8	121,600	114,400	6.3	121,600	115,000	5.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9,100	8,700	4.6	8,800	8,300	6.0	9,300	8,600	8.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	39,700	36,600	8.5	39,000	35,300	10.5	38,900	35,700	9.0
Medical & Other Health Services	32,100	31,100	3.2	32,000	31,000	3.2	31,700	30,900	2.6
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	29,900	29,100	2.7	30,000	29,400	2.0	29,900	29,100	2.7
Other Services	11,700	10,500	11.4	11,800	10,500	12.4	11,800	10,600	11.3
Government	132,800	129,900	2.2	133,300	131,400	1.4	132,700	130,400	1.8
Federal Government	36,800	36,300	1.4	36,800	36,600	0.5	37,200	36,700	1.4
U.S. Federal Defense	22,500	22,300	0.9	22,500	22,200	1.4	22,500	22,000	2.3
Other Federal Government	14,300	14,000	2.1	14,300	14,400	−0.7	14,700	14,700	—
State Government	36,000	35,000	2.9	36,300	36,000	0.8	35,800	35,400	1.1
State Education	20,000	19,500	2.6	20,300	20,500	−1.0	19,800	19,800	—
Other State Government	16,000	15,500	3.2	16,000	15,600	2.6	15,900	15,600	1.9
Local Government	60,000	58,500	2.6	60,200	58,700	2.6	59,800	58,300	2.6
Local Education	38,400	37,400	2.7	38,400	37,500	2.4	37,700	36,700	2.7
Other Local Government	21,600	21,100	2.4	21,800	21,200	2.8	22,100	21,600	2.3
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	330	—	630	180	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Dec. '84 (f)	Dec. '83	Percent Change	Nov. '84 (p)	Oct. '84 (r)	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	July '84	June '84	May '84	Apr. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**741.0**	692.6	7.0	739.0	731.3	719.6	709.3	701.4	696.1	696.7	701.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**695.5**	640.6	8.6	693.4	685.3	674.7	664.1	656.9	654.6	651.1	654.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**45.5**	51.9	—12.3	45.6	46.1	44.9	45.2	44.5	41.5	45.6	46.7
Unemployment Rate	**6.1**	7.5	—	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**609.8**	582.7	4.7	608.2	606.0	602.7	599.7	597.4	597.2	593.5	592.6
Mining	**12.5**	14.6	—14.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.1	13.8	13.8	13.8
Contract Construction	**34.8**	30.5	14.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.9	33.2
Manufacturing	**96.1**	89.7	7.1	95.7	95.6	95.2	95.0	94.5	94.2	94.0	93.7
Durable Goods	**68.7**	62.4	10.1	68.1	68.3	68.2	68.0	67.4	67.0	66.8	66.3
Nondurable Goods	**27.4**	27.3	0.4	27.6	27.3	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.4
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.4**	37.1	—1.9	36.4	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.3
Trade	**143.7**	135.8	5.8	144.3	144.0	143.3	142.5	143.0	141.3	139.8	139.7
Wholesale	**36.9**	34.6	6.6	36.8	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.1	36.1	36.0
Retail	**106.8**	101.2	5.5	107.5	107.1	106.7	105.8	106.4	105.2	103.7	103.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**30.5**	28.7	6.3	30.6	30.4	30.2	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.7	29.3
Services	**122.4**	115.7	5.8	121.8	120.5	119.8	118.5	118.5	117.9	116.8	116.3
Government	**133.4**	130.6	2.1	132.8	132.8	131.3	131.8	130.4	131.3	130.4	130.3
Federal	**37.9**	37.4	1.3	37.7	37.8	37.5	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.3	37.2
State	**35.6**	34.7	2.6	35.3	35.2	35.1	35.3	35.1	35.6	34.6	34.6
Local	**59.9**	58.5	2.4	59.8	59.8	58.7	59.3	58.2	58.6	58.5	58.5

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, NOVEMBER 1984
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Nov. 1984(p)	% Change from Nov. '83	Percent Distribution	Nov. 1984(p)	% Change from Nov. '83	Percent Distribution	Nov. 1984(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**357.3**	4.0	100.0	**257.4**	5.5	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**11.7**	—14.6	3.3	**0.8**	—11.1	0.3	**10.4**	83.2
Contract Construction	**33.3**	10.3	9.3	**3.0**	20.0	1.2	**29.5**	81.3
Manufacturing	**66.4**	7.8	18.6	**30.1**	5.6	11.7	**62.3**	64.6
Durable Goods	**50.1**	10.4	14.0	**18.6**	9.4	7.2	**44.1**	64.2
Nondurable Goods	**16.3**	0.6	4.6	**11.5**	0.0	4.5	**18.2**	65.5
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.6**	—1.5	7.2	**10.7**	—2.7	4.2	**25.5**	70.2
Total Trade	**78.8**	4.6	22.1	**68.8**	8.3	26.7	**130.9**	88.7
Wholesale Trade	**27.6**	5.7	7.7	**9.4**	10.6	3.7	**31.3**	84.6
Retail Trade	**51.2**	4.1	14.4	**59.4**	7.8	23.0	**99.6**	90.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.4**	18.1	3.5	**18.1**	0.0	7.0	**24.2**	79.3
Services	**59.3**	14.0	16.6	**62.3**	—0.2	24.2	**91.0**	74.8
Total Government	**69.7**	—0.1	19.5	**63.6**	3.2	24.7	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.4**	0.9	6.5	**13.4**	17.5	5.2	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.6**	—1.3	4.4	**6.9**	—2.8	2.7	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**7.8**	5.4	2.1	**6.5**	—7.1	2.5	**NA**	NA
State Government	**16.3**	—6.3	4.6	**20.0**	7.5	7.8	**NA**	NA
State Education	**10.1**	—14.4	2.8	**10.2**	17.2	4.0	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.2**	10.7	1.8	**9.8**	0.0	3.8	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**30.0**	0.0	8.4	**30.2**	5.2	11.7	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**15.2**	—4.4	4.3	**23.2**	7.4	9.0	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**14.8**	5.0	4.1	**7.0**	—1.4	2.7	**NA**	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Dec. '84(f)	Dec. '83	% Chg.	Nov. '84(p)	Oct. '84(r)	Dec. '84(f)	Dec. '83	% Chg.	Nov. '84(p)	Oct. '84(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**491,200**	455,900	7.7	488,100	482,000	**94,600**	88,500	6.9	94,300	93,900
Employed	**463,000**	424,200	9.1	461,900	455,900	**88,300**	81,700	8.1	88,600	88,400
Unemployed	**28,200**	31,700	—11.0	26,200	26,000	**6,400**	6,800	—5.9	5,700	5,500
Percent of Labor Force	**5.7**	7.0	—	5.4	5.4	**6.7**	7.7	—	6.1	5.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**438,400**	417,400	5.0	436,800	434,700	**70,700**	67,500	4.7	70,700	70,500
Mining	**4,400**	6,300	—30.2	4,400	4,400	**100**	100	0.0	100	100
Contract Construction	**23,400**	20,100	16.4	24,800	25,300	**3,200**	2,900	10.3	3,500	3,600
Manufacturing	**65,300**	61,600	6.0	65,300	65,100	**12,500**	11,800	5.9	12,500	12,600
Durable Goods	**47,500**	44,300	7.2	47,400	47,200	**9,200**	8,500	8.2	9,300	9,400
Nondurable Goods	**17,800**	17,300	2.9	17,900	17,800	**3,300**	3,300	0.0	3,200	3,200
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28,000**	29,400	—4.8	27,900	28,000	**2,300**	2,300	0.0	2,300	2,300
Total Trade	**112,100**	105,900	5.9	110,000	108,000	**14,800**	14,200	4.2	14,500	14,300
Wholesale Trade	**32,500**	30,200	7.6	32,400	32,400	**1,600**	1,700	—5.9	1,600	1,600
Retail Trade	**79,600**	75,700	5.2	77,600	75,600	**13,200**	12,500	5.6	12,900	12,700
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,300**	23,600	7.2	25,200	25,000	**2,100**	2,000	5.0	2,200	2,100
Services	**83,900**	79,000	6.2	83,100	83,000	**23,300**	22,100	5.4	23,300	23,300
Total Government	**96,000**	91,600	4.8	96,100	95,900	**12,400**	12,100	2.5	12,300	12,200

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Dec. '84(f)	Nov. '84(p)	Oct. '84(r)	Dec. '83	Dec. '84(f)	Dec. '83	% Change	Dec. '84(f)	Dec. '83	% Change
State Total	**6.3**	5.9	5.8	7.6	**741,000**	692,500	7.0	**615,700**	588,200	4.7
Bear River	**6.0**	5.4	5.0	7.3	**49,520**	47,140	5.0	**35,680**	34,380	3.8
Box Elder	**6.7**	4.5	5.3	6.0	**19,440**	18,510	5.0	**13,240**	12,730	4.0
Cache	**5.6**	6.1	4.9	8.2	**29,220**	27,800	5.1	**22,030**	21,250	3.7
Rich	**2.5**	2.4	2.5	3.1	**850**	830	2.4	**410**	390	5.1
Wasatch Front	**5.7**	5.4	5.4	7.0	**491,200**	455,940	7.7	**438,370**	417,450	4.8
North	**5.0**	5.1	4.8	7.7	**153,320**	144,600	6.0	**104,680**	99,330	5.4
Morgan	**3.6**	2.4	2.3	2.7	**2,510**	2,280	10.1	**940**	910	3.3
Weber	**6.0**	6.3	6.0	9.4	**75,650**	71,960	5.1	**54,100**	51,110	5.9
Davis	**4.1**	3.9	3.6	6.1	**75,160**	70,360	6.8	**49,640**	47,300	4.9
South	**6.1**	5.5	5.7	6.6	**337,880**	311,340	8.5	**333,690**	318,120	4.9
Salt Lake	**6.1**	5.5	5.7	6.6	**324,430**	298,820	8.6	**323,700**	308,630	4.9
Tooele	**4.8**	4.7	4.9	6.3	**13,450**	12,520	7.4	**9,990**	9,500	5.2
Mountainlands	**6.8**	6.3	6.2	8.0	**107,090**	99,610	7.5	**78,650**	75,250	4.5
Summit	**4.9**	6.7	7.7	7.8	**9,500**	8,330	14.0	**5,960**	5,790	2.9
Utah	**6.7**	6.1	5.9	7.7	**94,640**	88,480	7.0	**70,700**	67,490	4.8
Wasatch	**15.4**	12.2	11.2	18.1	**2,950**	2,800	5.4	**1,990**	1,970	1.0
Central	**8.7**	7.9	7.1	9.0	**26,410**	24,670	7.1	**16,050**	15,100	6.3
Juab	**21.9**	17.1	15.1	15.2	**2,080**	2,050	1.5	**1,370**	1,470	—6.8
Millard	**6.0**	6.3	6.2	5.9	**7,800**	7,410	5.3	**4,660**	4,120	13.1
Piute	**15.7**	12.6	11.8	10.4	**430**	440	—2.3	**190**	190	0.0
Sanpete	**9.5**	8.6	6.9	11.2	**6,750**	6,500	3.8	**4,100**	3,950	3.8
Sevier	**6.8**	6.0	6.1	7.6	**8,460**	7,490	13.0	**5,320**	4,960	7.3
Wayne	**9.7**	8.8	5.5	15.2	**880**	780	12.8	**410**	400	2.5
Southwestern	**7.0**	6.6	6.3	9.1	**25,880**	23,410	10.6	**17,690**	16,530	7.0
Beaver	**8.1**	5.7	6.1	10.0	**2,120**	1,920	10.4	**1,230**	1,200	2.5
Garfield	**17.7**	11.8	5.9	19.2	**1,740**	1,730	0.6	**1,180**	1,140	3.5
Iron	**6.1**	6.8	6.6	7.3	**8,730**	8,070	8.2	**6,510**	6,180	5.3
Kane	**12.3**	11.6	6.6	13.8	**1,560**	1,550	0.6	**910**	900	1.1
Washington	**5.1**	5.2	6.0	7.9	**11,730**	10,140	15.7	**7,860**	7,120	10.4
Uintah Basin	**6.6**	7.5	6.6	10.0	**18,480**	18,040	2.4	**13,110**	12,630	3.8
Daggett	**1.6**	1.0	2.0	4.6	**310**	280	10.7	**230**	220	4.5
Duchesne	**7.6**	9.0	7.3	10.7	**6,940**	6,670	4.0	**4,480**	4,380	2.3
Uintah	**6.1**	6.9	6.4	9.6	**11,220**	11,090	1.2	**8,400**	8,020	4.7
Southeastern	**11.4**	10.5	9.9	15.0	**22,400**	23,690	—5.4	**16,180**	16,850	—4.0
Carbon	**9.9**	9.7	9.6	16.2	**9,740**	10,360	—6.0	**7,460**	7,420	0.5
Emery	**11.8**	10.7	9.4	13.8	**5,890**	6,270	—6.1	**3,900**	4,110	—5.1
Grand	**17.5**	13.9	13.2	15.1	**2,860**	3,470	—17.6	**2,020**	2,400	—15.8
San Juan	**9.9**	9.4	8.5	13.2	**3,900**	3,580	8.9	**2,800**	2,920	—4.1

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1984	Oct.(r) 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov.(p) 1984	Oct.(r) 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov.(p) 1984	Oct.(r) 1984	Nov. 1983
MINING	$486.20	$504.61	$533.34	39.4	41.6	41.7	$12.34	$12.13	$12.79
CONSTRUCTION	501.17	496.64	471.01	38.7	38.8	38.2	12.95	12.80	12.33
MANUFACTURING	362.79	356.80	354.46	40.4	40.0	41.8	8.98	8.92	8.48
Durable Goods	365.08	358.09	357.85	40.7	40.6	42.5	8.97	8.82	8.42
Nondurable Goods	356.00	352.51	346.06	39.6	38.4	40.1	8.99	9.18	8.63
TRANS, COMM, PUB. UTIL.,	446.60	468.46	437.24	38.7	39.3	38.9	11.54	11.92	11.24
TRADE	234.68	232.67	220.19	31.5	31.4	31.5	7.45	7.41	6.99
Wholesale Trade	381.67	373.43	362.29	37.2	36.9	38.5	10.26	10.12	9.41
Retail Trade	176.95	175.76	165.60	29.2	29.1	28.8	6.06	6.04	5.75
AVERAGE	319.26	320.32	309.36	35.2	35.2	35.6	9.07	9.10	8.69

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1984	Oct. (r) 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. (p) 1984	Oct. (r) 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. (p) 1984	Oct. (r) 1984	Nov. 1983
MINING	$510.94	$530.31	$516.67	42.9	43.9	41.4	$11.91	$12.08	$12.48
Metal Mining	497.14	516.80	546.62	37.1	38.0	41.6	13.40	13.60	13.14
Bituminous Coal Mining	559.83	606.11	538.43	36.4	37.6	35.4	15.38	16.12	15.21
CONSTRUCTION	496.28	493.30	434.37	38.0	38.3	35.2	13.06	12.88	12.34
MANUFACTURING	373.30	360.99	346.68	40.4	39.8	40.5	9.24	9.07	8.56
Durable Goods	397.63	379.45	366.08	41.9	41.2	41.6	9.49	9.21	8.80
Primary Metal Industries	610.58	548.84	539.45	41.2	39.8	39.9	14.82	13.79	13.52
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	367.98	365.91	340.09	43.6	42.4	40.2	8.44	8.63	8.46
Transportation Equipment	479.81	471.74	478.44	40.8	41.2	44.3	11.76	11.45	10.80
Nondurable Goods	313.05	316.46	304.00	36.7	36.5	38.0	8.53	8.67	8.00
Food & Kindred Products	296.31	314.20	324.36	36.9	38.6	40.8	8.03	8.14	7.95
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	563.37	562.03	507.15	44.5	43.3	41.4	12.66	12.98	12.25
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL.	457.02	470.37	436.36	38.6	39.1	39.1	11.84	12.03	11.16
TRADE	222.65	222.46	210.30	30.5	30.6	30.7	7.30	7.27	6.85
Wholesale Trade	370.48	363.09	353.02	36.5	36.2	38.0	10.15	10.03	9.29
Retail Trade	176.18	177.12	166.14	28.6	28.8	28.4	6.16	6.15	5.85
Food Stores	232.85	225.61	209.25	29.7	29.3	27.0	7.84	7.70	7.75
Other Retail	167.91	170.82	162.74	29.1	29.3	28.5	5.77	5.83	5.71
AVERAGE	324.45	324.68	337.75	35.0	35.1	38.6	9.27	9.25	8.75

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Dec. '84	Preliminary Nov. '84	Final Oct. '84	Final Dec. '83	Final Nov. '83
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	9,100	7,921	10,108	7,734	8,860
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	6,400	5,448	5,915	4,358	5,124
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	14,500	13,369	16,023	12,092	13,984
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,800	7,197	9,284	6,351	7,830
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,100	6,310	6,010	6,650	7,512
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,879	1,875	1,784	2,282	2,104
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	15,364	12,287	10,577	16,286	12,358
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.86	2.27	1.96	3.07	2.33
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$6,310,000	$5,219,231	$5,180,786	$6,247,160	$5,544,454

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					Percent Change			
	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	Nov. '83	From Last Month	Nov. '83 to Nov. '84	Oct. '83 to Oct. '84	Sept. '83 to Sept. '84	Aug. '83 to Aug. '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	315.3	315.3	314.5	313.0	303.1	0.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Food and Beverages	296.3	296.6	296.4	296.9	285.3	—0.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.2
Food at Home	292.4	293.4	293.4	294.4	281.4	—0.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2
Housing	340.9	341.2	341.4	339.5	327.0	—0.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5
Rent Residential	254.8	253.8	252.4	251.1	241.3	0.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4
Fuel and Other Util.	387.5	392.4	397.0	395.5	371.3	—1.2	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.4
Medical Care	387.5	385.5	383.1	381.9	364.9	0.5	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1
Apparel and Upkeep	205.2	205.7	204.2	200.1	200.7	—0.2	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.4
Transportation	316.1	315.5	313.7	312.9	306.3	0.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5
Gasoline	369.2	370.3	367.8	365.9	378.1	—0.3	—2.4	—3.2	—5.0	—6.1
Energy[2]	421.8	426.7	429.0	427.3	419.9	—1.1	0.5	0.4	—0.1	—0.6
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	310.4	309.4	309.5	310.9	305.5	0.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.0
Finished Goods	292.3	291.6	289.8	291.8	286.3	0.2	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.0
Intermediate Materials	320.5	319.9	320.3	321.1	316.6	0.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.3
Crude Materials	323.7	320.0	326.7	329.3	330.4	1.2	—0.1	—2.8	—0.4	0.7

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

This publication includes two unemployment rates (see Table 1); the first is unadjusted, the second is "seasonally adjusted." The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is the one most frequently mentioned and analyzed in Utah and National unemployment press releases. Why is a seasonally adjusted rate produced, and how?

Seasonality causes sharp movements in employment and unemployment levels at certain times each year: For example, as school adjourns each spring, many high school and university students enter the job market, substantially increasing the labor force. Employment in the construction industry normally declines sharply during the winter months due to foul weather. Another common example of seasonality is retail trade employment rising during the Christmas buying rush.

Without removing the influence of such seasonality, it is difficult to determine cyclic or nonseasonal movements in labor force data. So, over the years many seasonal adjustment techniques have been developed. Most involved approximating seasonal patterns based on past experience.

Computer programs have made seasonal adjustment of labor force data a viable technique for removing the regular ups and downs caused by changing seasons, holidays, and the school year. The Bureau of Census X-11 seasonal adjustment program produces a ratio-to-moving-average calculation (or seasonal adjustment factor) which measures influence of seasonal changes. The monthly raw data are divided or subtracted by this seasonal adjustment factor to obtain seasonally adjusted data for employment and unemployment. These are added to get a seasonally adjusted labor force figure. The seasonally adjusted unemployment estimate is then divided by the adjusted labor force figure to obtain the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. This rate can now be analyzed for movements other than seasonal.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

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UNEXPECTED JUMP IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate took an unexpected jump to 6.7 percent in January 1985. This is a substantial increase over December 1984's 6.2 percent. Indeed, this is the highest rate since April 1984's 6.7 percent, and the largest monthly hike in two years. With the rate increasing, the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed rose by 4,600 from December to January. Much of the increase, however, resulted from the timing of severe winter weather rather than deteriorating economic conditions.

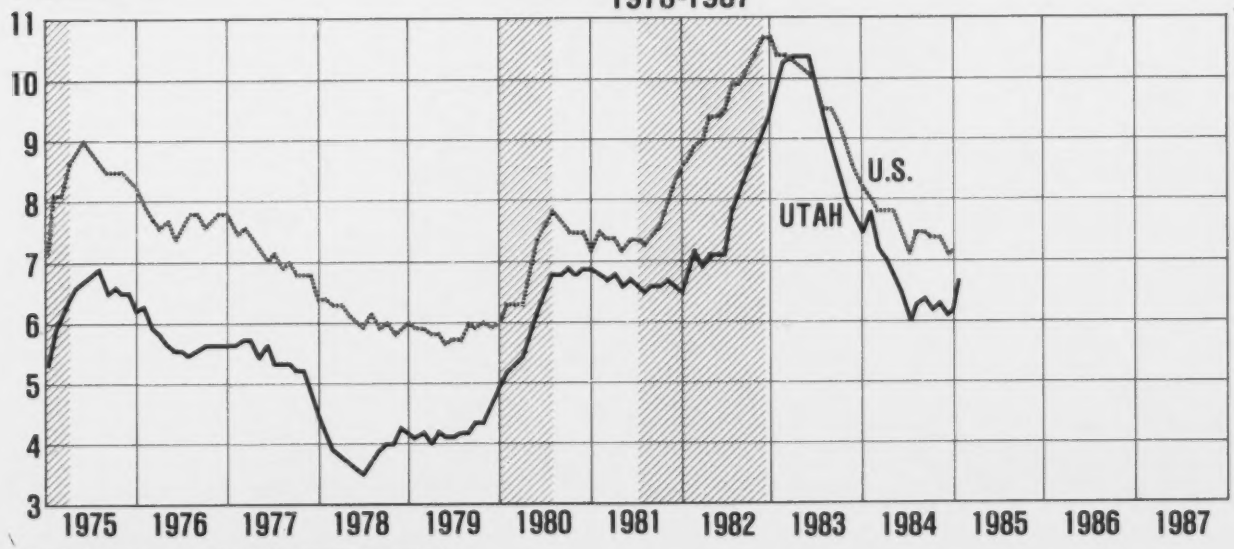
Unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) typically grows from December to January. Harsh weather slows or shuts down many construction and manufacturing operations; retail establishments lay people off because the Christmas buying rush is over; and industries such as mining and transportation may also wind down due to inclement weather.

This year, though, more unemployment occurred between the two months than usually anticipated.

IN THIS ISSUE:

Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Month, 1967 to 1984
ACCRA Cost of Living Indexes, Selected Cities, Third Quarter 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Relatively mild December weather allowed construction firms to delay winter layoffs until the nastier January weather hit. Some construction workers normally starting their winter unemployment in December waited until January. The same thing happened in those manufacturing sectors supplying the building industry, especially in stone, clay, and glass manufacturing.

STILL SOME WEAK SPOTS

The new year's rise in unemployment, however, did point out some weak spots in Utah's labor market. Many mining industries continue to experience rising unemployment from worsening industry conditions and not just bad weather. For example, many of the layoffs resulting from the Emery County coal mine fire crept into the January unemployment figures. The copper industry also displayed higher joblessness in January. This industry's future appears especially uncertain in view of the breakdown in contract negotiations over wage and benefit concessions between union and management leaders.

The dismal mining situation is particularly devastating for the residents of Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan Counties. These areas have lost many jobs from reduced activity in coal, oil, gas, and uranium mining. Every county showed double-digit jobless rates in January, with Grand County the highest at 23.1 percent. Another county with acute economic problems, though not from mining, is Juab. With a January 1985 unemployment rate of 29.2 percent, one out of every four persons in the Juab labor force can't find work.

GOOD ECONOMIC SIGNS

Despite a few trouble spots in the State's labor market, 1985 is beginning on solid economic footing. Nonfarm jobs in January 1985 were 33,000 above year ago levels. January 1985's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.7 percent was considerably below last year's 7.8 percent. Particularly encouraging for the local economy, since its success hinges on national economic performance, was the resurgence in the gross national product with accompanyng low inflation.

National economic activity heated up in fourth quarter 1984 after only a so-so third quarter. The GNP increased at a 3.9 percent annual rate in fourth quarter, substantially bettering the earlier "flash" estimate of 2.8 percent and much higher than third quarter's paltry 1.6 percent. The GNP for 1984 is now estimated to be 6.8 percent above 1983, the largest year-over gain since 1951.

This high rate of growth was achieved without a large increase in inflation. The inflation rate for 1984 was 4.0 percent, a little above 1983 and 1982, but still especially appealing considering the tremendous increase in the nation's goods and services.

The rebounding in the GNP, a continuing low inflation rate, and the current favorable interest rate should all bode well for Utah's labor market in 1985. The State should share in anticipated national economic improvements. True, some trouble spots remain in Utah. But most economic sectors should grow in 1985, allowing the jobless rate to edge downward again, and employment to continue expanding.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4

-U = CPI for all urban consumers. -W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

THIRD QUARTER 1984

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**101.5**	**101.7**	**104.7**	**91.1**	**98.2**	**100.1**	**104.8**
Provo-Orem, Utah	**94.6**	**104.1**	**84.4**	**86.5**	**94.8**	**106.7**	**96.7**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	104.5	98.1	113.1	91.0	104.0	119.8	103.3
San Francisco, California	124.8	116.3	171.4	52.3	120.7	173.4	112.4
Los Angeles, California	113.8	93.7	175.1	50.9	100.9	128.0	105.6
Denver, Colorado	109.4	105.7	142.4	74.0	109.5	109.0	100.3
Boise, Idaho	99.7	113.2	88.0	62.7	91.7	123.0	112.1
Billings, Montana	105.7	109.9	129.5	60.6	98.0	116.7	103.2
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	112.5	102.6	133.9	98.1	104.0	118.2	110.0
Albuquerque, New Mexico	103.1	103.1	113.0	75.7	106.3	98.8	105.4
Tacoma, Washington	100.9	103.9	101.2	43.9	98.2	143.9	110.9
Casper, Wyoming	103.3	110.6	97.3	95.3	104.1	107.8	104.9
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	104.2	99.1	108.7	124.8	100.6	100.9	98.6
Indianapolis, Indiana	99.8	97.2	101.6	104.0	110.4	90.8	96.1
Kansas City, Missouri	104.6	103.1	107.1	104.9	107.9	104.7	102.1
New York, New York	140.4	112.7	165.1	204.7	127.1	153.6	117.1
Houston, Texas	109.2	105.8	110.7	124.6	108.9	107.0	105.1
Highest City	141.8 Anchorage, AK	133.5 Anchorage, AK	193.8 Boca Raton, FL	140.2 Anniston, AL	124.6 Portland, OR	192.9 Anchorage, AK	117.1 New York, NY
Lowest City	85.9 Pueblo, CO	89.4 Albany, GA	70.0 Gadsden, AL	43.9 Tacoma, WA	80.2 Columbus, GA	74.4 Clinton, MO	89.3 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Jan. 1985(f)	Jan. 1984	% Change	Dec. 1984(p)	Dec. 1983	% Change	Nov. 1984(r)	Nov. 1983	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	742,000	700,600	5.9	746,600	692,500	7.8	739,400	694,200	6.5
Employed	687,000	640,700	7.2	699,700	639,700	9.4	696,400	643,000	8.3
Unemployed	55,000	60,000	−8.3	46,900	52,800	−11.2	43,000	51,200	−16.0
Percent of Labor Force	7.4	8.6	—	6.3	7.6	—	5.8	7.4	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.7	7.8	—	6.2	7.5	—	6.1	7.7	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Jan. 1985(f)	Jan. 1984	% Change	Dec. 1984(p)	Dec. 1983	% Change	Nov. 1984(r)	Nov. 1983	% Change
Total	609,400	576,300	5.7	618,700	588,300	5.2	616,700	587,600	5.0
Mining	11,800	14,200	−16.9	12,300	14,600	−15.8	12,500	14,600	−14.4
Metal Mining	3,300	5,500	−40.0	3,400	5,600	−39.3	3,400	5,600	−39.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,600	3,000	−13.3	2,900	3,000	−3.3	2,900	3,000	−3.3
Other Mining & Quarrying	5,900	5,800	1.7	6,000	6,100	−1.6	6,200	6,000	3.3
Contract Construction	30,800	27,000	14.1	34,800	30,200	15.2	36,700	32,700	12.2
Manufacturing	96,900	89,300	8.5	97,100	90,400	7.4	96,700	90,100	7.3
Durable Goods	69,100	62,500	10.6	69,200	62,900	10.0	68,800	62,400	10.3
Primary Metals	5,100	5,800	−12.1	5,200	5,800	−10.3	5,300	5,700	−7.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	21,600	20,000	8.0	21,500	19,700	9.1	21,300	19,500	9.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	10,400	8,900	16.9	10,400	8,800	18.2	10,200	8,700	17.2
Transportation Equipment	14,700	11,700	25.6	14,600	11,900	22.7	14,400	11,600	24.1
Other Durable Goods	17,300	16,000	8.1	17,600	16,600	6.0	17,600	17,000	3.5
Non-Durable Goods	27,800	26,800	3.7	27,900	27,500	1.4	27,900	27,700	0.7
Food & Kindred Products	8,700	8,100	7.4	9,000	8,900	1.1	9,000	9,000	—
Textile & Apparel Products	6,300	6,600	−4.5	6,300	6,600	−4.5	6,300	6,600	−4.5
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3,900	3,700	5.4	3,700	3,500	5.7	3,700	3,600	2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	8,900	8,400	6.0	8,900	8,500	4.7	8,900	8,400	6.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	36,300	36,300	—	36,700	37,100	−1.1	36,400	37,000	−1.6
Railroad Transportation	4,100	4,000	2.5	4,100	4,000	2.5	4,000	4,000	—
Other Transportation	15,900	15,900	—	16,300	16,200	6.2	16,300	16,100	1.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16,300	16,400	−0.6	16,200	16,800	−3.6	16,000	16,800	−4.8
Trade	146,500	134,700	8.8	151,300	141,600	6.9	148,300	138,800	6.8
Wholesale Trade	36,500	33,600	8.6	37,200	34,900	6.6	37,000	34,600	6.9
Retail Trade	110,000	101,100	8.8	114,200	106,700	7.0	111,200	104,200	6.7
Building Materials	5,500	4,800	14.6	5,700	5,100	11.8	5,700	5,100	11.8
Food Stores	18,600	17,300	7.5	18,700	17,400	7.5	18,500	17,100	8.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	12,900	11,700	10.3	12,900	11,600	11.2	12,900	11,800	9.3
Eating & Drinking Places	32,600	30,100	8.3	33,500	31,100	7.7	33,100	31,100	6.4
Other Retail	40,400	37,200	8.6	43,400	41,600	4.3	41,100	39,000	5.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30,800	28,600	7.7	30,700	28,700	7.0	30,500	28,600	6.6
Services	123,800	116,200	6.5	123,500	115,800	6.6	122,100	114,400	6.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9,200	8,700	5.7	9,300	8,700	6.9	8,900	8,300	7.2
Personal Business Services & Amusements	40,500	37,300	8.6	40,200	36,600	9.8	39,200	35,300	11.0
Medical & Other Health Services	32,500	30,800	5.5	32,400	31,100	4.2	32,100	31,000	3.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	30,000	29,000	3.4	30,000	29,100	3.1	30,100	29,400	2.4
Other Services	11,600	10,300	12.6	11,700	10,500	11.4	11,800	10,500	12.4
Government	132,500	130,000	1.7	132,400	129,900	1.9	133,500	131,400	1.6
Federal Government	37,000	36,400	1.6	36,900	36,300	1.7	37,000	36,600	1.1
U.S. Federal Defense	22,700	22,200	2.3	22,700	22,300	1.8	22,500	22,200	1.4
Other Federal Government	14,300	14,200	0.7	14,200	14,000	1.4	14,400	14,400	—
State Government	35,300	35,100	0.6	35,300	35,000	0.9	36,400	36,000	1.1
State Education	19,500	19,700	−1.0	19,400	19,500	−0.5	20,300	20,500	−1.0
Other State Government	15,800	15,500	1.9	15,900	15,500	2.5	16,000	15,600	2.6
Local Government	60,200	58,400	3.1	60,200	58,500	2.9	60,200	58,700	2.6
Local Education	38,300	37,300	2.7	38,400	37,400	2.7	38,400	37,500	2.4
Other Local Government	21,900	21,100	3.8	21,900	21,100	3.8	21,800	21,200	2.8
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	330	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan. '85 (f)	Jan. '84	Percent Change	Dec. '84 (p)	Nov. '84 (r)	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	July '84	June '84	May '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**753.6**	712.3	5.8	746.7	740.1	731.3	719.6	709.3	701.4	696.1	696.7
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**703.0**	656.7	7.1	700.7	694.7	685.3	674.7	664.1	656.9	654.6	651.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**50.6**	55.6	—9.0	46.0	45.4	46.1	44.9	45.2	44.5	41.5	45.6
Unemployment Rate	**6.7**	7.8	—	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**620.1**	586.1	5.8	613.1	610.3	606.0	602.7	599.7	597.4	597.2	593.5
Mining	**11.8**	14.3	—17.5	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.1	13.8	13.8
Contract Construction	**36.1**	31.6	14.2	35.2	34.5	34.1	34.2	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.9
Manufacturing	**98.2**	90.5	8.5	96.5	95.9	95.6	95.2	95.0	94.5	94.2	94.0
Durable Goods	**69.9**	63.2	10.6	68.9	68.2	68.3	68.2	68.0	67.4	67.0	66.8
Nondurable Goods	**28.3**	27.3	3.7	27.6	27.7	27.3	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.2
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.3**	37.3	0.0	36.8	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.1	36.1
Trade	**148.7**	136.7	8.8	145.2	144.9	144.0	143.3	142.5	143.0	141.3	139.8
Wholesale	**37.0**	34.0	8.8	36.9	36.8	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.1	36.1
Retail	**111.7**	102.7	8.8	108.3	108.1	107.1	106.7	105.8	106.4	105.2	103.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**31.0**	28.8	7.6	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.2	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.7
Services	**124.8**	117.1	6.6	123.4	122.3	120.5	119.8	118.5	118.5	117.9	116.8
Government	**132.2**	129.8	1.8	133.1	133.1	132.8	131.3	131.8	130.4	131.3	130.4
Federal	**37.6**	37.1	1.3	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.5	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.3
State	**34.5**	34.3	0.6	35.0	35.4	35.2	35.1	35.3	35.1	35.6	34.6
Local	**60.1**	58.4	2.9	60.1	59.8	59.8	58.7	59.3	58.2	58.6	59.5

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, DECEMBER 1984
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Dec. 1984(p)	% Change from Dec. '83	Percent Distribution	Dec. 1984(p)	% Change from Dec. '83	Percent Distribution	Dec. 1984(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**355.8**	3.5	100.0	**262.9**	7.5	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**11.5**	—16.1	3.2	**0.8**	—11.1	0.3	**10.0**	81.3
Contract Construction	**31.8**	14.8	8.9	**3.0**	20.0	1.1	**28.1**	80.7
Manufacturing	**66.9**	8.3	18.8	**30.2**	5.6	11.5	**61.9**	63.7
Durable Goods	**50.7**	10.7	14.2	**18.5**	8.2	7.0	**43.7**	63.1
Nondurable Goods	**16.2**	1.3	4.6	**11.7**	0.9	4.5	**18.2**	65.2
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.7**	—1.5	7.2	**11.0**	0.0	4.2	**25.6**	69.8
Total Trade	**79.0**	3.5	22.2	**72.3**	10.7	27.5	**135.6**	89.6
Wholesale Trade	**27.5**	4.6	7.7	**9.7**	12.8	3.7	**31.5**	84.7
Retail Trade	**51.5**	3.0	14.5	**62.6**	10.4	23.8	**104.1**	91.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.2**	2.5	3.4	**18.5**	10.1	7.0	**24.2**	78.8
Services	**59.7**	8.0	16.8	**63.8**	5.5	24.3	**93.1**	75.4
Total Government	**69.0**	2.8	19.4	**63.4**	7.6	24.1	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.2**	—0.6	6.5	**13.7**	5.4	5.2	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.8**	—0.6	4.4	**6.9**	7.8	2.6	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**7.4**	0.0	2.1	**6.8**	3.0	2.6	**NA**	NA
State Government	**15.6**	—7.1	4.4	**19.7**	8.2	7.5	**NA**	NA
State Education	**9.5**	—14.4	2.7	**9.9**	17.8	3.8	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.1**	7.0	1.7	**9.8**	0.0	3.7	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**30.2**	—1.6	8.5	**30.0**	7.9	11.4	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**15.6**	—6.0	4.4	**22.8**	9.6	8.7	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**14.6**	4.3	4.1	**7.2**	2.9	2.7	**NA**	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Jan. '85(f)	Jan. '84	% Chg.	Dec. '84(p)	Nov.'84(r)	Jan. '85(f)	Jan. '84	% Chg.	Dec.'84(p)	Nov.'84(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**490,300**	461,500	6.2	495,500	489,300	**94,200**	88,600	6.3	95,100	94,300
Employed	**458,500**	426,100	7.6	466,900	463,200	**87,100**	80,500	8.2	88,800	88,600
Unemployed	**31,800**	35,400	—10.2	28,600	26,100	**7,200**	8,200	—12.2	6,300	5,700
Percent of Labor Force	**6.5**	7.7	—	5.8	5.3	**7.6**	9.2	—	6.6	6.0
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**433,900**	409,500	6.0	437,400	435,700	**69,700**	65,300	6.7	70,800	70,700
Mining	**4,500**	6,100	—26.2	4,600	4,500	**100**	100	0.0	100	100
Contract Construction	**20,700**	17,900	15.6	22,900	24,300	**2,700**	2,400	12.5	3,200	3,500
Manufacturing	**66,300**	61,700	7.5	66,500	66,900	**12,600**	11,700	7.7	12,500	12,500
Durable Goods	**48,400**	44,400	9.0	48,600	48,800	**9,200**	8,500	8.2	9,200	9,300
Nondurable Goods	**18,000**	17,300	4.0	17,900	18,000	**3,300**	3,200	3.1	3,300	3,200
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29,200**	29,000	0.7	29,100	29,200	**2,200**	2,200	0.0	2,300	2,300
Total Trade	**108,900**	100,600	8.3	110,500	107,800	**14,400**	13,300	8.3	14,800	14,500
Wholesale Trade	**31,000**	29,000	6.9	30,700	30,700	**1,700**	1,600	6.3	1,600	1,600
Retail Trade	**77,900**	71,600	8.8	79,800	77,100	**12,700**	11,700	8.5	13,200	12,900
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,300**	23,300	8.6	25,100	25,100	**2,200**	2,000	10.0	2,100	2,200
Services	**85,600**	79,000	8.4	85,000	84,600	**23,400**	21,900	6.8	23,300	23,300
Total Government	**93,400**	91,700	1.9	93,600	93,400	**12,100**	11,800	2.5	12,400	12,300

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Jan.'85(f)	Dec.'84(p)	Nov.'84(r)	Jan.'84	Jan.'85(f)	Jan.'84	% Change	Jan.'85(f)	Jan.'84	% Change
State Total	**7.4**	6.3	5.8	8.6	**742,000**	700,600	5.9	**609,400**	576,300	5.7
Bear River	**7.2**	6.2	5.4	7.4	**49,680**	46,790	6.2	**35,560**	33,640	5.7
Box Elder	**7.9**	7.1	4.5	6.7	**19,540**	18,040	8.3	**13,260**	12,380	7.1
Cache	**6.9**	5.7	6.0	8.0	**29,260**	27,890	4.9	**21,860**	20,830	4.9
Rich	**2.8**	2.2	2.4	4.3	**880**	860	2.3	**440**	430	2.3
Wasatch Front	**6.5**	5.8	5.3	7.7	**490,300**	461,540	6.2	**433,930**	409,480	6.0
North	**5.8**	5.4	4.9	8.1	**153,160**	145,920	5.0	**104,130**	98,610	5.6
Morgan	**4.8**	2.9	2.1	3.9	**2,520**	2,320	8.6	**940**	910	3.3
Weber	**6.9**	6.5	6.1	9.9	**75,680**	72,650	4.2	**54,340**	51,230	6.1
Davis	**4.8**	4.2	3.8	6.5	**74,960**	70,950	5.7	**48,850**	46,470	5.1
South	**6.8**	6.0	5.5	7.5	**337,140**	315,630	6.8	**329,810**	310,870	6.1
Salt Lake	**6.8**	6.0	5.5	7.5	**323,680**	302,990	6.8	**319,830**	301,320	6.1
Tooele	**5.8**	5.3	4.8	6.7	**13,460**	12,640	6.5	**9,970**	9,550	4.4
Mountainlands	**7.7**	6.7	6.3	9.2	**108,330**	101,740	6.5	**78,600**	73,780	6.5
Summit	**5.9**	5.1	6.6	5.9	**11,140**	10,210	9.1	**6,970**	6,530	6.7
Utah	**7.6**	6.6	6.0	9.2	**94,240**	88,600	6.4	**69,690**	65,340	6.7
Wasatch	**17.9**	14.7	12.2	19.5	**2,950**	2,920	1.0	**1,940**	1,910	1.6
Central	**13.2**	8.7	7.8	13.4	**26,320**	24,310	8.3	**15,300**	14,140	8.2
Juab	**29.2**	21.6	17.1	19.2	**2,130**	2,020	5.4	**1,280**	1,400	—8.6
Millard	**7.9**	6.0	6.2	7.0	**7,980**	6,960	14.7	**4,700**	4,080	15.2
Piute	**17.4**	16.2	12.7	18.0	**430**	420	2.4	**200**	190	5.3
Sanpete	**17.2**	9.6	8.6	18.5	**6,530**	6,270	4.1	**3,650**	3,460	5.5
Sevier	**10.7**	6.8	5.9	12.5	**8,440**	7,800	8.2	**5,120**	4,660	9.9
Wayne	**13.6**	9.6	8.8	21.1	**810**	850	—4.7	**360**	350	2.9
Southwestern	**9.3**	7.0	6.6	10.6	**26,300**	24,430	7.7	**17,590**	16,380	7.4
Beaver	**8.5**	8.5	6.0	10.0	**1,960**	1,900	3.2	**1,150**	1,100	4.5
Garfield	**22.7**	17.5	12.1	27.6	**1,680**	1,730	—2.9	**1,080**	1,040	3.8
Iron	**8.5**	6.2	6.7	7.8	**9,000**	8,380	7.4	**6,560**	6,250	5.0
Kane	**19.9**	11.5	11.6	20.5	**1,740**	1,630	6.7	**920**	870	5.7
Washington	**6.6**	5.2	5.2	8.6	**11,920**	10,800	10.4	**7,880**	7,120	10.7
Uintah Basin	**10.2**	6.8	7.5	10.9	**18,570**	17,970	3.3	**12,840**	12,410	3.5
Daggett	**2.8**	1.1	1.0	3.6	**250**	250	0.0	**200**	190	5.3
Duchesne	**12.1**	8.2	8.9	10.6	**7,060**	6,900	2.3	**4,400**	4,400	0.0
Uintah	**9.2**	6.2	6.8	11.2	**11,270**	10,810	4.3	**8,230**	7,820	5.2
Southeastern	**15.3**	11.5	10.5	16.7	**22,470**	23,860	—5.8	**15,540**	16,480	—5.7
Carbon	**14.3**	9.8	9.7	16.5	**9,870**	10,210	—3.3	**7,220**	7,330	—1.5
Emery	**15.8**	11.9	10.6	17.6	**5,930**	6,440	—7.9	**3,730**	4,080	—8.6
Grand	**23.1**	16.2	14.1	18.9	**2,970**	3,230	—8.0	**1,950**	2,270	—14.1
San Juan	**11.0**	11.1	9.4	13.6	**3,700**	3,990	—7.3	**2,630**	2,800	—6.1

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1984	Nov.(r) 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec.(p) 1984	Nov.(r) 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec.(p) 1984	Nov.(r) 1984	Dec. 1983
MINING	$500 29	$486.20	$501.54	39.8	39.4	39.0	$12.57	$12.34	$12.86
CONSTRUCTION	509.58	510.22	447.31	38.0	38.8	35.9	13.41	13.15	12.46
MANUFACTURING	362.48	359.56	356.97	40.5	40.4	41.8	8.95	8.90	8.54
Durable Goods	364.97	361.01	358.28	41.1	40.7	42.5	8.88	8.87	8.43
Nondurable Goods	355.94	357.40	354.40	38.9	39.8	40.0	9.15	8.98	8.86
TRANS, COMM, PUB. UTIL.,	446.80	452.02	452.92	39.4	38.8	39.8	11.34	11.65	11.38
TRADE	237.80	232.89	228.03	32.8	31.6	33.0	7.25	7.37	6.91
Wholesale Trade	393.00	378.00	364.88	39.3	37.5	38.9	10.00	10.08	9.38
Retail Trade	179.38	176.68	176.79	30.3	29.3	30.8	5.92	6.03	5.74
AVERAGE	320.59	319.85	310.60	35.9	36.1	36.2	8.93	8.86	8.58

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1984	Nov. (r) 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. (p) 1984	Nov. (r) 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. (p) 1984	Nov. (r) 1984	Dec. 1983
MINING	$523.53	$516.77	$536.34	43.7	43.1	42.0	$11.98	$11.99	$12.77
Metal Mining	465.06	496.67	517.72	34.5	36.9	39.4	13.48	13.46	13.14
Bituminous Coal Mining	577.65	587.63	598.68	37.1	37.5	38.8	15.57	15.67	15.43
CONSTRUCTION	503.03	502.18	435.27	37.4	37.9	34.6	13.45	13.25	12.58
MANUFACTURING	361.55	369.60	362.20	39.6	40.0	41.3	9.13	9.24	8.77
Durable Goods	380.37	392.22	382.17	40.9	41.2	42.7	9.30	9.52	8.95
Primary Metal Industries	549.24	609.76	579.90	39.8	41.2	41.9	13.80	14.80	13.84
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	367.21	370.62	352.73	43.1	42.6	41.4	8.52	8.70	8.52
Transportation Equipment	521.23	479.81	487.53	43.4	40.8	45.1	12.01	11.76	10.81
Nondurable Goods	316.82	314.50	319.04	36.5	37.0	38.3	8.68	8.50	8.33
Food & Kindred Products	304.51	297.11	319.97	38.4	37.0	39.6	7.93	8.03	8.08
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	536.74	563.37	539.18	41.9	44.5	43.1	12.81	12.66	12.51
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL.	455.50	463.27	454.21	39.2	38.8	39.6	11.62	11.94	11.47
TRADE	227.29	222.16	216.56	31.7	30.6	31.8	7.17	7.26	6.81
Wholesale Trade	384.92	370.21	354.82	38.3	36.8	38.4	10.05	10.06	9.24
Retail Trade	179.69	176.51	175.51	29.7	28.7	29.9	6.05	6.15	5.87
Food Stores	225.72	232.85	221.15	29.7	29.7	28.1	7.60	7.84	7.87
Other Retail	182.28	167.32	177.00	31.7	29.2	32.3	5.75	5.73	5.48
AVERAGE	322.85	325.23	312.92	35.4	35.7	35.6	9.12	9.11	8.79

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Jan. '85	Preliminary Dec. '84	Final Nov. '84	Final Jan. '84	Final Dec. '83
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	6,819	6,289	7,921	8,386	7,734
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,086	5,023	5,232	3,509	3,465
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	11,905	11,312	13,153	11,895	11,199
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,041	5,916	7,197	8,418	6,351
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	4,978	5,111	6,310	6,477	6,650
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,918	2,879	1,875	2,695	2,282
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	21,251	15,364	12,287	20,949	16,286
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	3.92	2.86	2.27	4.02	3.07
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$9,135,000	$6,310,000	$5,219,231	$8,386,550	$6,247,160

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					Percent Change			
	Dec. '84	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Dec. '83	From Last Month	Dec. '83 to Dec. '84	Nov. '83 to Nov. '84	Oct. '83 to Oct. '84	Sept. '83 to Sept. '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**315.5**	315.3	315.3	314.5	303.5	**0.1**	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
Food and Beverages	**297.2**	296.3	296.6	296.4	286.5	**0.3**	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9
Food at Home	**293.2**	292.4	293.4	293.4	283.0	**0.3**	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
Housing	**341.2**	340.9	341.2	341.4	327.4	**0.1**	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6
Rent Residential	**256.1**	254.8	253.8	252.4	242.0	**0.5**	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4
Fuel and Other Util.	**386.0**	387.5	392.4	397.0	370.6	**—0.4**	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5
Medical Care	**388.5**	387.5	385.5	383.1	366.2	**0.3**	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1
Apparel and Upkeep	**203.2**	205.2	205.7	204.2	199.3	**—1.0**	2.0	2.2	2.5	1.9
Transportation	**315.8**	316.1	315.5	313.7	306.3	**—0.1**	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3
Gasoline	**365.7**	369.2	370.3	367.8	375.2	**—0.9**	—0.5	—2.4	—3.2	—5.0
Energy[2]	**418.9**	421.8	426.7	429.0	418.0	**—0.7**	0.2	0.5	0.4	—0.1
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.9**	310.4	309.4	309.5	306.1	**—0.2**	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4
Finished Goods	**292.4**	292.3	291.6	289.8	286.7	**0.0**	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.3
Intermediate Materials	**319.8**	320.5	319.9	320.3	317.1	**—0.2**	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.6
Crude Materials	**323.1**	323.7	320.0	326.7	333.6	**—0.2**	—3.1	—0.1	—2.8	—0.4

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Brief Explanation of Producer Price Indexes

Producer Price Indexes measure average changes in prices received in primary markets of the United States by producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes contains nearly 3,400 commodities and about 26,000 quotations selected to represent the movement of prices of commodities produced, including all commodities produced or imported for sale in commercial transactions in primary markets in the United States.

Finished goods are commodities that will not undergo further processing and are ready for sale to the ultimate user, either an individual consumer or a business firm.

Intermediate materials, supplies, and components are commodities that have been processed but require further processing before they become finished goods.

Crude materials for further processing include products entering the market for the first time which have not been manufactured or fabricated but will be processed before becoming finished goods. Scrap materials are also included.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States, from the production or central marketing point.

In calculating Producer Price Indexes, price changes for the various commodities are averaged together with weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1972.

Facts About the Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a statistical measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups — such as food and beverages, housing, apparel, transportation, medical care, and entertainment — typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services cost today with what the same sample market basket cost at an earlier date.

The CPI for All Urban Consumers covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population. It includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups which historically have been excluded from CPI coverage — salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population.

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